United Nations S/2014/632

Security Council

Distr.: General
27 August 2014

Original: English

Letter dated 26 August 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Libya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to attach herewith the plan "Security Maintenance and Sustainable Stability in Libya", adopted by the House of Representatives and the interim Government on 23 August 2014 (see annex).

I kindly request that the present letter and its annex be circulated among the members of the Security Council and issued as a document of the Council.

(*Signed*) Ibrahim O. **Dabbashi**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

14-59972 (E) 290814 290814

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 26 August 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Libya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Arabic]

House of Representatives

Plan for maintaining security and supporting sustainable stability in Libya

23 August 2014

Introduction

Libya is experiencing rapid developments and a deterioration in security that could drag the country into civil war. It has therefore become important for all political elites and political forces, regardless of their affiliation, to remain firmly committed to the democratic process and to uphold the principles of political pluralism and recognition of diversity as a basis for that process, in order to effect a transition from the stage of revolution to a State of institutions and rule of law in a manner that ensures a promising democratic process. This can only come about if factions from across the political spectrum and civil society organizations work together to establish an inclusive national dialogue that will arrive at a political consensus on all essential issues.

To overcome difficulties and solve problems that have been ongoing since the fall of the dictatorial regime in Libya, and also to create a well-functioning political and security environment, develop a broad national consensus, embody the shared values that unite Libyans, reinforce national identity, ensure achievement of the goals of the 17 February revolution, establish State institutions and guarantee a peaceful transition to democracy, the House of Representatives and the interim Government have approved this plan, which counts on international support to establish security, achieve disarmament, reintegrate armed factions into the State apparatus and build a modern national army that protects the State, respects the Constitution and is subject to civilian authority.

Maintaining security

The past three years have demonstrated that protecting State institutions and ensuring the security of officials and ordinary civilians alike is not possible when there are armed groups that operate outside State control, widespread possession of weapons among civilians, and State law enforcement agencies do not enjoy the support, respect and recognition of all citizens. Successive events have confirmed that the absence of the army and the police has encouraged armed groups and lawbreakers to violate human rights, attack State institutions and property, and use violence against citizens and loot their property. The House of Representatives and the Government have therefore decided to seek the assistance of the international community, in particular the relevant international organizations, and regional organizations, in particular the League of Arab States, the African Union and the European Union, in providing necessary support and creating suitable conditions for the success and effectiveness of the democratic transition process. To achieve that goal, the Government, in coordination with the House of Representatives, will take the following steps:

First: In the Short Term:

1. Dealing with armed groups:

(a) Call on all armed groups to hand over their weapons, with the Government committing to the rehabilitation of all unemployed members of such groups and their integration into State military and civil institutions.

(b) Request the Security Council to send a strong warning to all rival armed groups to cease fire immediately and commence negotiations aimed at arriving at a peaceful solution and reaching consensus on disputed issues.

(c) Request the Security Council to adopt a resolution, under Chapter VII, to impose targeted sanctions on individuals and the commanders of armed groups, pursuant to the suggestion of the House of Representatives and the Libyan Government, if they commit one or more of the following acts:

(i) Failing to comply with the orders of the Government, or committing serious breaches of public security;

(ii) Launching attacks against State institutions, property or officials, or preventing officials from carrying out their duties;

(iii) Obstructing the democratic transformation process;

(iv) Using arms to commit unlawful actions;

(v) Committing crimes and human rights violations, or inciting violence and extremism.

2. International support in countering terrorism

To request the United Nations Security Council to do the following:

(a) Stress the need to hold accountable extremist groups and organizations, and associated individuals and entities, responsible for terrorist attacks against civilians, officials of the criminal justice system, human rights activists, politicians, journalists and writers;

(b) Urge all States to cooperate, in accordance with their obligations under Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) and other relevant resolutions, in efforts aimed at prosecuting individuals, groups, institutions and entities that are directly or indirectly linked to terrorist acts, or that commit, organize, sponsor or finance such acts, in order to bring them to justice;

(c) Urge all States to take all measures, in accordance with their obligations under international law and Security Council resolutions, to combat incitement to commit terrorist acts motivated by extremism and intolerance;

(d) Call on all States, and in particular neighbouring States, to take measures at the national level to stop the flow of foreign terrorists into Libyan territory and cooperate with the Libyan authorities to prevent the movement of individuals or terrorist groups, in accordance with international law and Security Council resolutions, through border surveillance, operational cooperation in border security and enhanced judicial cooperation in criminal matters.

Second: In the Long Term:

In implementation of House of Representatives resolution No. 6 (2014) calling for urgent intervention to protect civilians and State institutions in Libya and the delegation of certain competences to the Office of the Speaker, a request will be submitted to the Security Council to expand the mandate of the current United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) and thereby create a United Nations stabilization and institution-building mission, with a presence in Tripoli, Benghazi and Sabha. The proposed mission shall have the following tasks:

1. Build the capacity of the Libyan State so that it can achieve the following objectives:

(a) Disarmament and integration of revolutionaries and armed individuals in compliance with the call made by the House of Representatives in its resolution No. 7 (2014) to dissolve all irregular formations;

(b) Building an army capable of meeting current and future security challenges, with a focus on the protection of strategic facilities, including oil wells, oil export ports, other ports and airports, and border security;

(c) Building a sound, effective and humane criminal justice system capable of protecting rights and freedoms (building the police force, reforming and modernizing courts, and rehabilitating prisons);

(d) Creating a constitutional organs to oversee the democratic process and prevent any deviation from its principles, and moving forward with the adoption of a democratic political system compatible with the political, social and cultural conditions of Libyan society;

2. Providing support for the relevant Libyan authorities to implement programmes for national reconciliation, national dialogue, and facilitate the return of Libyan displaced persons and refugees in cooperation with regional and international organizations.

Financing the proposed United Nations stabilization and institution-building mission in Libya

In the absence of international financial support for this mission, the Libyan Government commits to funding it out of the State treasury for a specific period to be agreed on by the Government and the United Nations Secretariat.